

TEST AND END GROUPS																										PRECEDENCE AND PRIORITY GROUPS																																																																																																							
1													2													3													4													5													6													7													8													9													10												
<p>CA</p> <p>The contamination of pure sugar solutions by the material of the vessels. J. <i>Priller</i>, <i>Listy Cukrovar.</i> 40, 143-7 (1930).—The soly. of glass in a 20% sucrose soln. is 3.5 times as great as in H₂O. Studies were carried out at 20° and 100° and with 10, 20 and 45% sucrose solns. The soly. of glass increases with concn. of sucrose both at 20° and 100°; the greatest soly. and regularity of results occurred at 100°. Each curve is characteristic for the make of glass. The following glasses were studied: Cavalier used and new, Jena new and used, Pyrex, T. Maco and Rexista; new Cavalier was less sol. than used; Jena glass was the least sol. Cu and Cr vessels were also used but gave inconsistent and irregular results. The greatest portion of the sol. compounds enter soln. during the first hr. of action; the addn. soln. after the first hr. was very small.</p> <p>FRANK MARSHALL</p>																																																																																																																																	
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																																																																																																	

1ST AND 2ND CODES
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-III-2

Electrical conductivity of molasses for after-product control. J. PALLAN (Z. Zuckerind. Oecolo-
gisch, 1931, 85, 389-393). A study of the relationship
between the saccharification (Balling degree) and the
electrical resistance of beet molasses showed that besides
the water content its composition exerts a great influence
on the conductivity of the undiluted product. In the
presence of grain the resistance of the product is
increased. J. P. O'DILL, JR.

ASTM-A1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1930-1939 1940-1949 1950-1959 1960-1969 1970-1979 1980-1989 1990-1999 2000-2009 2010-2019 2020-2029 2030-2039 2040-2049 2050-2059 2060-2069 2070-2079 2080-2089 2090-2099 2100-2109 2110-2119 2120-2129 2130-2139 2140-2149 2150-2159 2160-2169 2170-2179 2180-2189 2190-2199 2200-2209 2210-2219 2220-2229 2230-2239 2240-2249 2250-2259 2260-2269 2270-2279 2280-2289 2290-2299 2300-2309 2310-2319 2320-2329 2330-2339 2340-2349 2350-2359 2360-2369 2370-2379 2380-2389 2390-2399 2400-2409 2410-2419 2420-2429 2430-2439 2440-2449 2450-2459 2460-2469 2470-2479 2480-2489 2490-2499 2500-2509 2510-2519 2520-2529 2530-2539 2540-2549 2550-2559 2560-2569 2570-2579 2580-2589 2590-2599 2600-2609 2610-2619 2620-2629 2630-2639 2640-2649 2650-2659 2660-2669 2670-2679 2680-2689 2690-2699 2700-2709 2710-2719 2720-2729 2730-2739 2740-2749 2750-2759 2760-2769 2770-2779 2780-2789 2790-2799 2800-2809 2810-2819 2820-2829 2830-2839 2840-2849 2850-2859 2860-2869 2870-2879 2880-2889 2890-2899 2900-2909 2910-2919 2920-2929 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5930-5939 5940-5949 5950-5959 5960-5969 5970-5979 5980-5989 5990-5999 6000-6009 6010-6019 6020-6029 6030-6039 6040-6049 6050-6059 6060-6069 6070-6079 6080-6089 6090-6099 6100-6109 6110-6119 6120-6129 6130-6139 6140-6149 6150-6159 6160-6169 6170-6179 6180-6189 6190-6199 6200-6209 6210-6219 6220-6229 6230-6239 6240-6249 6250-6259 6260-6269 6270-6279 6280-6289 6290-6299 6300-6309 6310-6319 6320-6329 6330-6339 6340-6349 6350-6359 6360-6369 6370-6379 6380-6389 6390-6399 6400-6409 6410-6419 6420-6429 6430-6439 6440-6449 6450-6459 6460-6469 6470-6479 6480-6489 6490-6499 6500-6509 6510-6519 6520-6529 6530-6539 6540-6549 6550-6559 6560-6569 6570-6579 6580-6589 6590-6599 6600-6609 6610-6619 6620-6629 6630-6639 6640-6649 6650-6659 6660-6669 6670-6679 6680-6689 6690-6699 6700-6709 6710-6719 6720-6729 6730-6739 6740-6749 6750-6759 6760-6769 6770-6779 6780-6789 6790-6799 6800-6809 6810-6819 6820-6829 6830-6839 6840-6849 6850-6859 6860-6869 6870-6879 6880-6889 6890-6899 6900-6909 6910-6919 6920-6929 6930-6939 6940-6949 6950-6959 6960-6969 6970-6979 6980-6989 6990-6999 7000-7009 7010-7019 7020-7029 7030-7039 7040-7049 7050-7059 7060-7069 7070-7079 7080-7089 7090-7099 7100-7109 7110-7119 7120-7129 7130-7139 7140-7149 7150-7159 7160-7169 7170-7179 7180-7189 7190-7199 7200-7209 7210-7219 7220-7229 7230-7239 7240-7249 7250-7259 7260-7269 7270-7279 7280-7289 7290-7299 7300-7309 7310-7319 7320-7329 7330-7339 7340-7349 7350-7359 7360-7369 7370-7379 7380-7389 7390-7399 7400-7409 7410-7419 7420-7429 7430-7439 7440-7449 7450-7459 7460-7469 7470-7479 7480-7489 7490-7499 7500-7509 7510-7519 7520-7529 7530-7539 7540-7549 7550-7559 7560-7569 7570-7579 7580-7589 7590-7599 7600-7609 7610-7619 7620-7629 7630-7639 7640-7649 7650-7659 7660-7669 7670-7679 7680-7689 7690-7699 7700-7709 7710-7719 7720-7729 7730-7739 7740-7749 7750-7759 7760-7769 7770-7779 7780-7789 7790-7799 7800-7809 7810-7819 7820-7829 7830-7839 7840-7849 7850-7859 7860-7869 7870-7879 7880-7889 7890-7899 7900-7909 7910-7919 7920-7929 7930-7939 7940-7949 7950-7959 7960-7969 7970-7979 7980-7989 7990-7999 8000-8009 8010-8019 8020-8029 8030-8039 8040-8049 8050-8059 8060-8069 8070-8079 8080-8089 8090-8099 8100-8109 8110-8119 8120-8129 8130-8139 8140-8149 8150-8159 8160-8169 8170-8179 8180-8189 8190-8199 8200-8209 8210-8219 8220-8229 8230-8239 8240-8249 8250-8259 8260-8269 8270-8279 8280-8289 8290-8299 8300-8309 8310-8319 8320-8329 8330-8339 8340-8349 8350-8359 8360-8369 8370-8379 8380-8389 8390-8399 8400-8409 8410-8419 8420-8429 8430-8439 8440-8449 8450-8459 8460-8469 8470-8479 8480-8489 8490-8499 8500-8509 8510-8519 8520-8529 8530-8539 8540-8549 8550-8559 8560-8569 8570-8579 8580-8589 8590-8599 8600-8609 8610-8619 8620-8629 8630-8639 8640-8649 8650-8659 8660-8669 8670-8679 8680-8689 8690-8699 8700-8709 8710-8719 8720-8729 8730-8739 8740-8749 8750-8759 8760-8769 8770-8779 8780-8789 8790-8799 8800-8809 8810-8819 8820-8829 8830-8839 8840-8849 8850-8859 8860-8869 8870-8879 8880-8889 8890-8899 8900-8909 8910-8919 8920-8929 8930-8939 8940-8949 8950-8959 8960-8969 8970-8979 8980-8989 8990-8999 9000-9009 9010-9019 9020-9029 9030-9039 9040-9049 9050-9059 9060-9069 9070-9079 9080-9089 9090-9099 9100-9109 9110-9119 9120-9129 9130-9139 9140-9149 9150-9159 9160-9169 9170-9179 9180-9189 9190-9199 9200-9209 9210-9219 9220-9229 9230-9239 9240-9249 9250-9259 9260-9269 9270-9279 9280-9289 9290-9299 9300-9309 9310-9319 9320-9329 9330-9339 9340-9349 9350-9359 9360-9369 9370-9379 9380-9389 9390-9399 9400-9409 9410-9419 9420-9429 9430-9439 9440-9449 9450-9459 9460-9469 9470-9479 9480-9489 9490-9499 9500-9509 9510-9519 9520-9529 9530-9539 9540-9549 9550-9559 9560-9569 9570-9579 9580-9589 9590-9599 9600-9609 9610-9619 9620-9629 9630-9639 9640-9649 9650-9659 9660-9669 9670-9679 9680-9689 9690-9699 9700-9709 9710-9719 9720-9729 9730-9739 9740-9749 9750-9759 9760-9769 9770-9779 9780-9789 9790-9799 9800-9809 9810-9819 9820-9829 9830-9839 9840-9849 9850-9859 9860-9869 9870-9879 9880-9889 9890-9899 9900-9909 9910-9919 9920-9929 9930-9939 9940-9949 9950-9959 9960-9969 9970-9979 9980-9989 9990-9999

1ST AND 2ND COPIES										3RD AND 4TH COPIES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC										10-TH-2									
<p>Concentration of pure, aqueous solutions by containing various, J. Frazee (Z. Elektrolyt. Deschp. 1931, 53, 237-239). Increase in conductivity of aqueous solutions in glass and other glasses, is 6.4% indicated that the solubility of glass increases with the concentration of aqueous solutions and is rather greater at 100° than at room temp. Under the best conditions about 5% silica glass is dissolved by 20% aqueous solutions as by H₂O, and the greater part is dissolved within 1 hr.; a 20% a.c. flask would yield about 0.02 mg. to a 20% aqueous solution. Results with Cu₂ and Cu₃ plates were irregular. J. H. Lane.</p>																			
430-354 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										6-27-54, 1954									
SOURCE SYNDICATE										SOURCE SYNDICATE									
LAPORIS - A										LAPORIS - A									

AUTHOR: Peller, V.

SOV/68-59-1-18/26

TITLE: At the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works (Na Zaporozhskom koksokhimicheskom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 1) A new pipestill aggregate for tar distillation was put into operation. This will increase the capacity for tar distillation by 17%. 2) Self-cleaning pitch conveyor was erected. 3) Testing of continuous washing of coal-tar oils from phenols and pyridine bases according to Giprokoks scheme was tested. On the basis of the results obtained, the plan of reconstruction of the plant for oil washing is being made.

Card 1/1

1 11002-05 EWT(1)/IWT(=)/EWT(=)/EWP(b)/FSS-2/EWP(=) IUP(=) 11
 ACCESSION PR: AF5007661 010250/03/0001/0001/0020/0020
 AUTHOR: Rushchuk, V. I.; Smerdov, I. A.; Yezerets, M. A.; Karnobatskiy, E. K.;
Peller, V. V.; Shul'ga, F. F.

TITLE: A method for producing cupric silicate contact filler paste. Class 12,
 No. 168292 27 27

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 4, 1965, 26

TOPIC TAGS: storage battery, filler paste, grid plug, silicate

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing cupric silicate contact filler paste by intensive cooling of the melt. The activity of the paste is improved by allowing the melt to flow over water-cooled rotating shafts, thus cooling it from 1650 to 852°C.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, IC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord 1/1

AUTHOR: Peller, V.V.

SOV/68-59-4-11/23

TITLE: The Production of Chemical Products and Perspectives of its Further Development on the Zaporozhye Coking Works (Proizvodstvo khimicheskoy produktsii na Zaporozhskom Koksokhimicheskom Zavode i perspektivy yego razvitiya)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 33-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently introduced and planned developments of the coke oven by-product plant on the above works are outlined. Main points: 1) sulphate of ammonia plant; introduction of continuous centrifuges; automatic control of acidity in saturators; salt drying plant will be built in the near future; 2) dephenolising plant for spent ammonia liquor (fig 1), the content of phenols in the dephenolised liquor decreased from 0.59g/litre in 1955 to 0.15 g/litre in 1959; 3) a new type of ammonia still is being erected (no details); ammonia liquor before distillation will be filtered through sand filters; 4) benzole absorption plant was transferred to operation with creosote oil which decreased the precipitation of sludge in the plant; 5) introduction of an automatic gas analyser for the determination of benzole hydrocarbons

Card 1/3

SOV/68-59-4-11/23

The Production of Chemical Products and Perspectives of its
Further Development on the Zaporozhye Coking Works

in the coke oven gas. This enabled stabilisation of the absorption process which resulted in a decrease in benzole losses from 3g/m^3 to 2.1g/m^3 ; 6) it is planned to rebuild the cooling tower introducing forced draught and automatise the operation of the benzole distillation plant according to Giprokoks design (no details); 7) the production of benzole was increased by its recovery from washing products - acid, alkali and water; the benzole recovery plant from alkali and water washes is shown in fig 3. The yield of pure products (distilling to 180°C) was increased from 88.81% in 1955 to 91.82% in 1958; 8) at present the work is in progress on the utilisation of acid tars (from benzole washes) for the production of de-emulsifying agents for the petroleum industry; 9) it is planned to introduce a plant for continuous benzole washing, automation of desulphurisation of coke oven gas, evaporation plant for the recovery of salts from effluents from the sulphur recovery plant (arsenical method); 10) the improvement

Card 2/3

SOV/68-59-4-11/23

The Production of Chemical Products and Perspectives of its
Further Development on the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works

in the tar distillation plant is illustrated by an increase in the recovery of pressed naphthalene and phenols (table 2); planned improvements in the tar distillation plant will permit obtaining only 80 to 85% naphthalene fraction; high output drum crystallisers and semi automatic press for naphthalene will be introduced. At present automation of tar distillation plant is being introduced according to a scheme similar to that used in the petroleum industry (no details). As a result of improvements already introduced the labour productivity considerably increased (table 3). There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zaporozhskiy Koksokhimicheskiy Zavod (Zaporozh'ye Coking Works)

Card 3/3

C.A. PELLERDY, László

The effect of ultraseptyl on the experimental bile duct
coccidiosis of rabbits. László Pellerdy and Zoltán Tenesi
(State Inst. Quality Control of Agr. Products, Budapest,
Hung.). Magyar Állatorvosok Lapja 5, 236-41 (1950).
The development of exptl. coccidiosis can be prevented by
administration of ultraseptyl. István Fűrész

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CA

PELLERDY, LASZLO

Effect of ultraseptyl on experimental liver coccidiosis of rabbits. Attempts to produce active immunity. L. Pellerdy and Z. Temesi (Dept. Vet. Hyg., Debrecen, Hungary). *Acta Vet. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 1, 45-53 (1951) (in English); *et. C.A.* 45, 1239a. — Ultraseptyl (I) was effective in controlling coccidiosis due to *Eimeria stiedae* if administered at a level of 0.5% in the feed from the 3rd to the 12th day after infection. A 5-day course of treatment was effective only if commenced not later than the 8th day following infection. Minimizing the effect of an initial infection by feeding suboptimal amts. of I led to the establishment of a high degree of immunity as shown by challenge infections 1 month after the initial infection and 3 weeks after the last I.

W. D. Graham

PELLERDY, L.

"Helminthology and some tasks for animal hygiene." p. 443. (Termeszeti es Technika,
Vol. 112, no. 7, Jul 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Uncl

PELLERDY, L.

Determining sulfonamide concentration in the serum of the rabbit. Experiments to develop an Ultraseptyl depot. L. Pellerdy and M. Miklovich. *Acta Vet Acad Sci Hung* 1954; 4: 1-4. (in English). Ten experiments were performed using rabbits of the same age and sex. The animals were kept in batches by two and three and fed on their normal diet. The drug was applied in three ways: subcutaneously, intramuscularly, and intravenously. It was found that Ultraseptyl depot was suitable for use simultaneously in a 20% oil suspension is suitable for treating rabbits against poxvirus. By repeating the injection every 5 days it is possible to maintain the drug level at the therapeutically efficient height. Author: Andrew David

PELLERDY, L

COUNTRY : HUNGARY V
 CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Chemotherapeutical
 Preparations. Sulfanilamides
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23243
 AUTHOR : Maklovich, N.; Pellerdy, L.
 INST. : Hungarian AS
 TITLE : Studies on the Mechanism of the Coccidiostatic
 Action of Certain Sulphonamides. I. A Few Com-
 pounds Antagonistic to Ultraseptyl
 ORIG. PUB. : Acta veterin. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 7, No 3,
 289-290
 ABSTRACT : The problem of the antagonistic action of n-ami-
 nobenzoic acid (AA), calcium pantothenate, folic
 acid and yeasts in regard to sulfanilamides,
 when the latter are used in the treatment of he-
 patic coccidiosis of rabbits, has been clarified.
 61 rabbits infected with large doses of oocysts
 of Eimeria stiedae were used in the experimenta-
 tion. Ultraseptyl (2-(n-aminobenzolsulfamide)-4-
 methylthiazole) was introduced from the 3rd
 through the 13th day after infection. The ani-

Cord: 1/3

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23243
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT :
 cont'd : mals were dissected on the 18th day, and the in-
 tensiveness of the liver injury and its relative
 weight were determined. The coccidiostatic effect
 of 0.5% ultraseptyl is completely inhibited by
 the addition of an equal amount of AA to the food.
 0.2% folic acid, calcium pantothenate and yeasts
 did not inhibit the action of ultraseptyl. By
 themselves, yeasts and AA produce a certain in-

PELLERDY, L.

On the specificity of the species of genus Eimeria parasitizing
on various Galliformes. Acta veter Hung 12 no.3:279-286 '62.

1. Parasitologische Abteilung des Veterinarmedizinischen
Forschungsinstituts (Direktor: J. Meszaros) der Ungarischen
Akademie der Wissenschaften.

HUNGARY/Diseases of Farm Animals. General Problems.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12235.

Author : Pellerdy, Laszlo

Inst :

Title : New Means for Controlling Parasitic Bird Diseases.

Orig Pub: Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1957, 12, No 1-2, 31-34.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

HUNGARY

PELLERDE, L.: Section of Parasitology of the Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine (Director: MESZAROS, J.) of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences [Hungarian version not given].

"On the Specificity of Galliform Parasites of the Genus Eimeria. The Coccidiosis of Numida Meleagris."

Budapest, Acta Veterinaria Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 12, No 3, 1962, pp 279-286.

Abstract: [German article; Author's German summary abridged] Cross-infection attempts with Coccidia between Gallus domesticus and Pavo cristatus, Phasianus colchicus, and Meleagris gallopavo, or between Numida meleagris and Gallus domesticus, and Pavo cristatus failed. Eimeria numidae infects Numida meleagris specifically. It is clearly pathogenic for sensitive guinea-fowl. Two American and one Hungarian references.

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PELLENDY, L.

- [illegible]

HUNGARY

PELLERDY, Laszlo, Dr, doctor of veterinary medicine, Department of Parasitology (Parazitologiai Osztaly) of the Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine (Allatgeszsegugyi Kutato Intezet) (Director: MESZAROS, Janos, Dr, candidate of veterinary medicine) of MTA [Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia -- Hungarian Academy of Sciences].

"Connection between Vitamin A Supply and Caecal Coccidiosis of Chicks."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 17, No 11, Nov 62, pp 413-415.

Abstract: [Author's English summary] The effect of orally administered vitamin A (Aquital, Chinoïn) on the course of caecal coccidiosis of chicks was investigated on several hundred young animals. In cases of mild infection with only a few oocysts, the administration of 5,000-10,000 IU [International Units] of vitamin A resulted in a less severe course of the disease and fewer chicks were lost. The vitamin had hardly an effect in cases of massive infections with 100,000 or more oocysts. Larger doses of the vitamin, although without ill side-effects, had no improved effect on the disease. Although early and ample vitamin A dosage is essential in the control of the disease it cannot be the sole preventive measure. [5 Western references.]

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EAST GERMANY/HUNGARY

UDC: 576.983.192.1

PEILLERDY, Laszlo, Dr., of the Research Institute for Veterinary Medicine at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Director: MESZAROS, J., Dr.) in Budapest; and SZEMEREDI, Gyula, Dr., of the Central Institute for Veterinary Medicine [location not given] (Director: KADAR, T., Dr.) [original-language versions not given].

"Investigation of the Effectiveness of Furazolidone in Rabbit Coccidiosis"

Jena, Angewandte Parasitologie, Vol 7, No 4, Nov 1966, pp 275-280.

Abstract: Tests indicated that furazolidone has under certain circumstances a coccidiostatic effect in rabbits. Furazolidone is the trade name for N-(5-nitro-2-furfurylidine)-3-amino-2-oxazolidone; it was administered in the form of a prepartate marketed under the name Tikofuran (made by the Phylaxia Company in Budapest, Hungary). Subsequent investigations showed that this effect is attributable to secondary factors rather than to the direct coccidiostatic action of the compound itself. 4 references to Hungarian publications. (Manuscript received 29 May 1965).

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PELLET, S.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239910012-3"

Colectomy with preservation of the cecum (ceco-ileo-rectoplasty) in surgery of chronic ulcerative colitis. Orv. hetil. 98 no.37:1020-1022 15 Sept 57.

1. A Kaposvari Megyei Korhaz Sebészeti Osztályának (főorvos: Szabo Bela dr.) közleménye.

(COLITIS, ULCERATIVE, surg.

colectomy with preservation of cecum in chronic recto-colitis (Hun))

HUNGARY

HARSING, Laszlo, candidate of medical sciences, BARTHA, Jeno, HARZA, Tibor, PELLEY, Klara; Medical University of Budapest, Institute of Physiology (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Elektani Intézet).

"Determination of the Amount of Renal Blood Flow and its Intrarenal Distribution on the Basis of ^{86}Rb Accumulation."

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei, Vol XVII, No 2-3, 1966, pages 303-315.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Sapirstein's Rb method was used for the study. In osmotic diuresis, the mean value of renal blood flow was 368 ml/min/100 g which is in good agreement with values of the simultaneously performed direct measurements. The mean cortical blood flow was 430, the outer medullar flow was 344, the inner medullar flow was 151 ml/min/100 g. The intrarenal distribution of blood flow was calculated as: cortex 275 (75.5), outer medulla 74 (20.1), inner medulla 16 mg/min/100 g kidney (4.4 per cent). In hydropenia, the mean RBF was 354; cortex 476, outer medulla 135, inner medulla 66 ml/min/100 g. The intrarenal distribution was: cortex 305 (89.3), outer medulla 29 (8.6), inner medulla 7 ml/min/100 g kidney (2.1 per cent). In hydremia, the mean RBF was 675; cortex 812, outer medulla 457, inner medulla 169 ml/min/100 g. The intrarenal distribution was: cortex 520 (81.8), outer medulla 98 (15.4), inner medulla 18 ml/min/100 g kidney (2.8 per cent). The results indicate that, under the conditions studied, the

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AUTHORS: Akhiyezer, A. I., Bar'yakhtar, V. G., SOV/56-35-1-31/59
Peletminskiy, S. V.

TITLE: Coupled Magnetoelastic Waves in Ferromagnetics and Ferroacoustic Resonance (Svyazannyye magnitoprugiye volny v ferromagnetikakh i ferroakusticheskiy rezonans)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol. 35, Nr 1, pp. 228-239 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A deviation of the magnetic moment of ferromagnetics or Seignette ~~electrics~~ from the equilibrium value (at a given temperature) propagates in form of waves, the dispersion characteristics of which do not differ from those of spin waves (Ref 1). In elastically deformable ferromagnetics an interaction between magnetic and elastic waves occurs as a result of magnetostriction and the ponderomotoric forces (caused by spontaneous magnetization). In the present paper the authors develop a phenomenological theory of these phenomena and determine the velocities of sound in ferromagnetics in dependence on magnetization and the applied magnetic field strength, the absorption coefficient in dependence on elec-

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Coupled Magnetoelastic Waves in Ferromagnetics
and Ferroacoustic Resonance

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tric conductivity and the relaxation of the magnetic moment, and finally they discuss the possibility of exciting magnetic waves with the aid of ultrasonics (as a result of resonance). The paper is divided into individual sections which deal with the following problems in the following order: Free energy of ferromagnetics; introduction of Maxwell's equations; the dispersion properties of magnetic waves; the absorption of magnetic waves as a result of limited conductivity and of relaxation processes; the case $\lambda \ll gM_0$; coupled and magneto-acoustic waves in ferromagnetics; coupled magneto-acoustic waves with $\lambda = 0$; coupled magneto-acoustic waves for the limiting case of high conductivity $\sigma \gg \omega c^2/c_t^2$; determination of the phase velocity of sound vibrations at $\theta = 0$; determination of the absorption coefficients of magneto-acoustic vibrations; disturbance of magnetic waves by external sound-fields. In conclusion, the authors thank L.D. Landau, Academician, and M.I. Kaganov for their advice and discussions.

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There are 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Coupled Magnetoelastic Waves and Ferromagnetics
in Ferroacoustic Resonance

SOV/56-35-1-31/59

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy
(Physico-Technical Institute, AS Ukrainskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1958

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PETRUH'KIN, V.Yu.; MOLOTKOV, V.I.; PAKHOMOV, L.N.; PELLIKAN, S.G.

Low-power ferrite-equipped magnetic amplifiers for audio frequencies.
Trudy LPI no.194:69-74 ' 58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Magnetic amplifiers)

86117

S/112/59/000/012/043/097

A052/A001

9,6000 (1024,1099,1159)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, No. 12, pp. 141-142, # 24863

AUTHOR: Fellikan, S.G.

TITLE: High-Precision Frequency Meter

PERIODICAL: Nauchno-tekhnicheskii inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, No. 10, pp. 54-56

TEXT: ³ A short description is given of a laboratory high-precision frequency meter 4BT-1 (ChVT-1) for measuring frequency within 10-5,000 cycles. The measurement error in the 10-400-cycle frequency band does not exceed 0.1% and that in the 400-5,000-cycle frequency band does not exceed 0.01%. The operation of the device is based on a comparison of number of periods of the measured frequency and the pilot frequency of a tuning-fork oscillator during a certain time interval. The pilot tuning-fork oscillator generates a frequency of 1,620.57 cycles, which after having been divided by 256, is converted into a series of rectangular pulses coming in a mechanical counter. Pulses obtained in the channel

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9.3260, 9.4310

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AUTHORS: Kontorovich, M. I., Pellikan, S. G., Erolov, V. H.

TITLE: Investigation of a Transistorized LC Oscillator

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, Vol 5, Nr 3, pp 439-449
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: For investigations of transistor self-oscillators, the triode is sometimes substituted by an equivalent scheme with constant parameters, but this is possible only for small oscillations; hence, the investigation of the most important aspects of transistor oscillators is excluded. Another group of scientists applied the approach used for tube oscillators, thus, considering the transistor oscillators as a nearly conservative system, which is also possible only for limited conditions, because the voltage changes of the transistor oscillator must be close to sinusoidal. The present paper investigates the oscillator operating with nonsinusoidal oscillations and with certain limitations. Notwithstanding a certain idealization, it is possible

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to determine the frequency of self-oscillations, the voltage and magnitude of the induced currents. All these investigations were made for plane triodes, under operating conditions where it is possible to ignore the inertia of the transistor. The experimental data agree very closely with the theoretical calculations. 2. Setting of the Problem and Basic Relations. Figure 1 shows a self-oscillator with a plane transistor (triode). For this scheme, the oscillator equation can be written as follows:

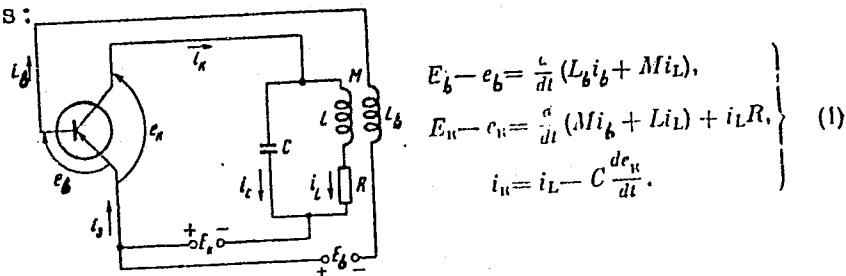


Fig. 1. Schematics of the oscillator: (b) base; (k) cathode; (c) capacitance.

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To these equations the following relations giving the characteristics of the triode have to be added:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} i_u &= i_u(e_u, e_b), \\ i_b &= i_b(e_u, e_b). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

For practical application, the most important case is when $L_b \ll |M| \ll L$ (the base currents are ignored here), and the previous equation can be rewritten:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_b - e_b &= M \frac{di_L}{dt}, \\ E_u - e_u &= L \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L R, \\ i_u &= i_L - C \frac{de_u}{dt}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

$$i_u = i_u(e_u, e_b). \quad (4)$$

Excluding i_L and e_k from these expressions the differential equation can be set up:

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$$\frac{d^2 e_b}{dt^2} + \omega_0^2 e_b = \omega_0^2 E_b - \left(2\alpha \frac{de_b}{dt} + \omega_0^2 M \frac{di_n}{dt} \right), \quad (5)$$

where

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}; \quad \alpha = \frac{R}{2L};$$

i_k can be determined from (4); $M < 0$. It is further assumed that R is very small, and therefore the respective term of second Eq. (3) is ignored. The following relation is thus established:

$$L(E_b - e_b) = M(E_n - e_n), \quad (6)$$

which permits rewriting the differential Eq. (5) in one unknown e only:

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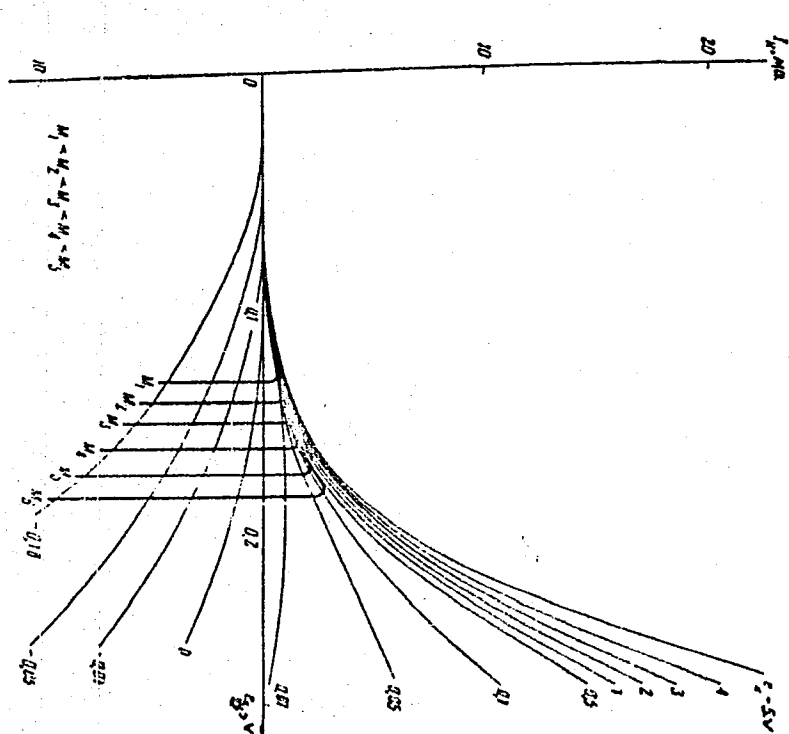
$$\frac{d^2 e_b}{dt^2} + \omega_0^2 e_b = \omega_0^2 E_b - \left(2\alpha + \omega_0^2 M \frac{df_1}{de_b} \right) \frac{de_b}{dt}, \quad (7)$$

here:

$$f_1 = i_n \left[e_b, E_n - \frac{L}{M} (E_b - e_b) \right] \quad (8)$$

Equation (7) can be applied not only to semiconductor triodes, but also to tube oscillators, but the function (8) determines the characteristics of the triode as shown on Fig. 2.

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Fig. 2. Caption on
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Fig. 2. Family of static characteristics of a semiconductor triode and of characteristics $i_k = f_1(e_b)$ (heavy lines).

The curves are shown for constant E_k and E_b for different M . The abruptly falling branches of the heavy curves are characteristic of transistors, and are absent for tubes where the anode current cannot drop below zero. The voltage in a transistor can be considered as following approximately a sinusoid only as long as condition $e_b < e_a$ is approximately satisfied (e_a is voltage on the base, corresponding to the maximum of the curve $i_k = f_1(e_b)$, that is, in the vicinity of point a on Fig. 3).

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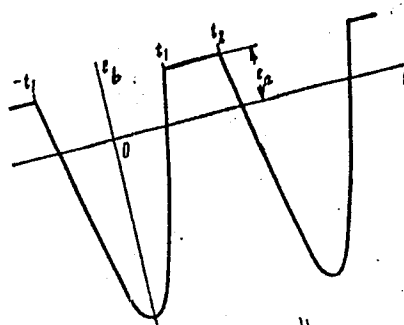
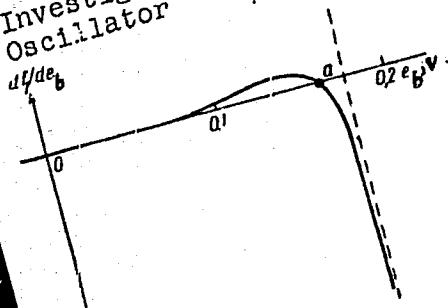


Fig. 4

df_1 / de_b from voltage on base

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For $e_b > e_a$ the voltage e_b can change but little, and in the first approximation can be considered constant and equal e_a . Thus, the shape of voltage curve in Fig. 4 consists of sinusoids and straight lines. Dividing the oscillation period into two parts, and taking the moment corresponding to e_b as the beginning of the time counting, it can be stated in the first approximation:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_b &= -A \cos \omega_0 t + E_b \text{ for } |t| \leq |t_1| \\ e_b &= e_a \text{ for } t_1 \leq |t| \leq t_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

where e_a is taken from curves of Fig. 2. The terms A , t_1 and t_2 are not known yet. From (6) the collector voltage can be determined as

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_n &= E_n - \frac{L}{M} A \cos \omega_0 t \text{ for } |t| \leq t_1, \\ e_n &= E_n - \frac{L}{M} (E_b - e_n) \text{ for } t_1 \leq |t| \leq t_2. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

For moment t_1 from the continuity condition of voltage, using (10), it can be stated that:

$$A \cos \omega_0 t_1 = E_b - e_n. \quad (11)$$

the current in the inductive part of the circuit for $|t| \leq t_1$ is:

$$i_L = -i_C = C \frac{de_n}{dt} = \frac{A}{\omega_0 M} \sin \omega_0 t; \quad (12)$$

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but for $t_1 < |t| < t_2$

$$i_L = \frac{1}{L} \int (E_n - e_n) dt = \frac{1}{M} (E_b - e_a) t + D, \quad (13)$$

where D is the integration constant. Due to the continuity of current i_L , making (12) and (13) equal, it can be stated for $t = t_1$:

$$\frac{A}{\omega_0 M} \sin \omega_0 t_1 = \frac{1}{M} (E_b - e_a) t_1 + D, \quad (14)$$

This equation for time t_2 gives:

$$\frac{1}{M} (E_b - e_a) t_2 + D = I. \quad (15)$$

Similarly for $t = t_1$ from (12) and (13), it follows that:

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$$-\frac{A}{\omega_0 M} \sin \omega_0 t_1 = \frac{1}{M} (E_b - e_a) t_2 + D. \quad (16)$$

This system of equations permits finding all needed data. From (11), (15) and (16):

$$A = \sqrt{(E_b - e_a)^2 + (\omega_0 M I)^2}. \quad (17)$$

t_1 can now be determined from (11). From (14), (15), and (16):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{M} (E_b - e_a) (t_2 - t_1) &= 2I \\ \text{and} \\ t_2 - t_1 &= 2I \frac{M}{E_b - e_a} = 2I \frac{|M|}{e_a - E_b}. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

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Determining D and substituting it into (13), the current

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$$i_L = \frac{1}{|M|} (e_a - E_b)(t - t_1) - I. \quad (19)$$

is found. Equation (17) can now be rewritten as:

$$A = (e_a - E_b) \sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{\omega_0}{2} (t_2 - t_1) \right]^2}. \quad (20)$$

and the current (12) amplitude is:

$$B = \frac{A}{\omega_0 |M|} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L} (E_b - e_a) \sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{\omega_0}{2} (t_2 - t_1) \right]^2}. \quad (21)$$

where e_c is determined by the second formula of (10).
The amplitude:

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$$T = \frac{2}{\omega_0} \arccos \frac{E_b - e_a}{A} + 2I \frac{|M|}{e_a - E_b}. \quad (22)$$

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Taking into consideration that the jumps of current on the collector occur at low voltages (see Fig. 2), Eqs. (17), (21), and (22) can be simplified, and it may be assumed that $e_k = 0$. Now Eq. (6) takes shape of:

$$L(E_b - e_a) = -|M|E_n, \quad (23)$$

$$e_a = E_b + \frac{|M|}{L}E_n. \quad (24)$$

Substituting (24) into (18)

$$t_2 - t_1 = \frac{2IL}{E_n}. \quad (25)$$

The base voltage amplitude is now:

$$A = \frac{|M|}{L} \sqrt{E_n^2 + \rho^2 I^2}, \quad (26)$$

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where $\rho = \omega_0 L$ is characteristic resistance of circuit. The amplitude of current in the inductive branch

$$B = \frac{E_H}{\rho} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\rho I}{E_H}\right)^2} \quad (27)$$

and the period of self-oscillations

$$T = \frac{2}{\omega_0} \arccos \left(-\frac{|M| E_H}{LA} \right) + \frac{2IL}{E_H} \quad (28)$$

It is of interest to note that for many types of triodes, in particular those of II1, II2, II6, II13, II14, the current maxima I are located on one of the static characteristics, namely, on the one for $e_k = 0.4$ v. This greatly simplifies the calculations, since it eliminates the necessity of determining the family of static characteristics. Using characteristic $i_k = i_k(e_b)$ for $e_k = 0.4$ v and e_a which is determined

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from (24), the respective I is calculated; this value is substituted into (25) through (28). 3. Comparison of Experiments with the Theory. Experiments were conducted with triodes of types 111 , 116 , 1113 , 1114 at oscillatory circuit frequencies from 10 to 15 kc. Self-inductance of the coil was approximately 30 mh, while the inductance of the coupling coil was 30 μ . The coupling variometer permitted a variation of mutual inductance M within limits of 0-0.32 mh. Ambient temperature was 20° C. Oscillation frequency was measured by comparison to an audio signal generator, but the oscillation shapes were observed and analyzed with electron oscillograph. The experimental curves do reasonably agree with the theoretically calculated curves. The difference can be explained by the assumptions of absence of losses in the circuit and the base current. The influence of operating conditions on the amplitude and frequency of oscillations and magnitude and shape of the currents in the base and collector, small active resistances (up to 30 ohm) were

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added into the capacitive and inductive branches of the circuit, and the voltages measured with an electron-ray tube. For weak coupling the oscillation frequency is almost equal to the frequency of the oscillatory circuit. With increase of regeneration the frequency drops (Fig. 6). From Figs. 7 and 8, it may be seen that a change of E_k , contrary to the influence of E_b , practically does not change the self-oscillation frequency.

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Investigation of a Transistorized LC
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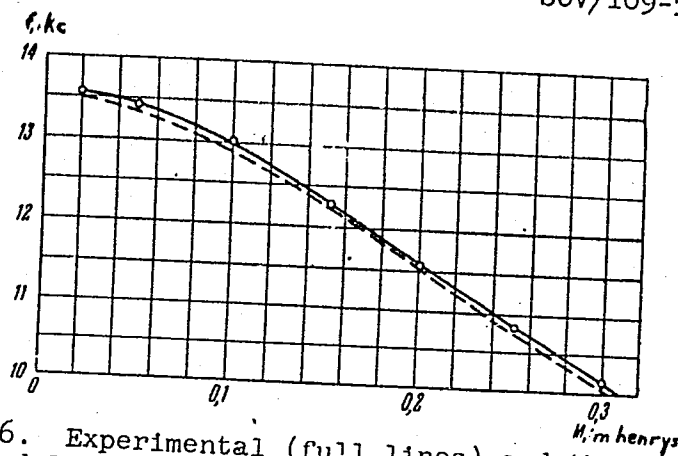


Fig. 6. Experimental (full lines) and theoretical (dotted lines) self-oscillation frequencies vs coefficient of mutual inductance (triode III3: $E_k = 5v$, $E_b = 0.13 v$).

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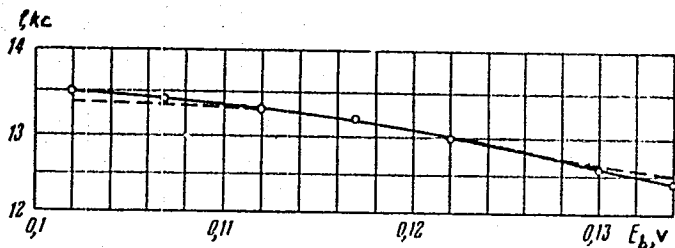


Fig. 7.

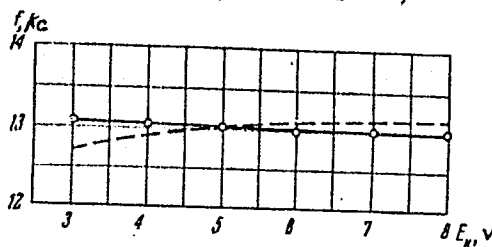


Fig. 8.

Fig. 7. Dependence of self-oscillation frequency on the bias voltage on the base (dotted lines-theoretical); triode III3: $E_k = 5v$, $M = 0.115 mh$.

Fig. 8. Frequency of self-oscillation vs collector voltage (triode III3: $E_b = 0.122v$, $M = 0.115 mh$).

Follow Figs. 9-11, showing influence of regeneration, and also voltage at the collector and base on the voltage oscillation amplitude of the circuit A'.

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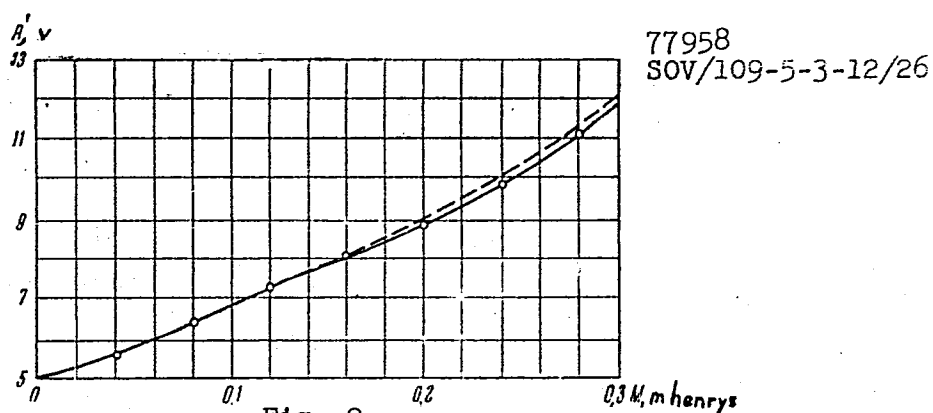


Fig. 9.

Fig. 9. Dependence of the oscillation amplitude of the circuit on the magnitude of mutual inductance (dotted lines-theoretically calculated; triode 1113: $E_k = 5v$, $E_b = 0.13v$).

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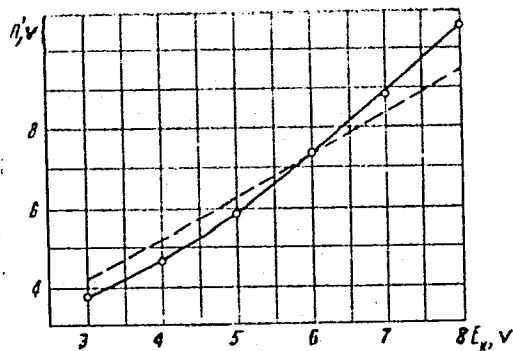


Fig. 10. Oscillation amplitude of the circuit vs voltage on the collector (dotted lines-theoretical; triode III13: $E_b = 0.122v$, $M = 0.115$ mh).

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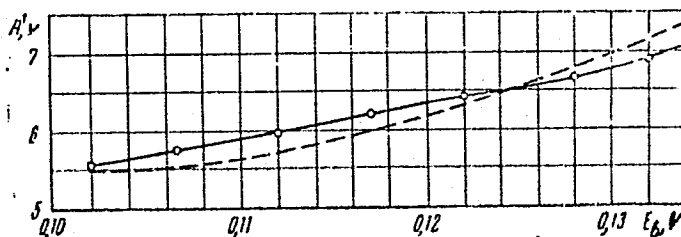


Fig. 11. Oscillation amplitude of the circuit vs bias voltage on the base (dotted lines- theoretical; triode 1113: $E_k = 5v$, $M = 0.115$ mh).

The errors of theoretical calculations of E_b for magnitudes below or equal 0.13v do not exceed 8%. For greater bias the errors sharply increase.
Conclusions. The presented method permits a comparatively simple calculation of the amplitude and frequency of a low-frequency oscillator, or also the

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PELLINEN, L. P.

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Deviations
of a Plumbet and Development of the Shape of
Quasi-Geoid in Caucasus."

26/5/50

Moscow Inst of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial
Photography and Cartography.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

PELLINEN, L.P., redaktor.

[Five digit logarithm tables of trigonometric functions] Piatiznachnye tablitsy trigonometricheskikh funktsii. Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi i kartograficheskoi lit-ry, 1953. 84 p. (MIRA 6:11)

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(Trigonometry--Tables, etc.) (Logarithms)

Peklin, L.P.

IZOTOV, A.A.; PELLINEN, L.P.; RYTOV, A.V., redaktor; KOMAR'KOVA, L.M.,
redaktor; KOZ'NIK, G.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Research in terrestrial refraction and geodetic leveling
methods] Issledovaniia zemnoi refraktsii i metodov geodezi-
cheskogo nivelirovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi lit-
ry, 1955. 175 p. (Moscow. Tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'-
skii institut geodezii, aeros'emki i kartografii. Trudy, no.
102) (MIRA 8:9)

(Leveling) (Refraction, Terrestrial)

PELLINEN, L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Angle of refraction of micrometers used in optical theodolites.
Geod. i kart. no.3:30-33 My '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Theodolites)

PELLINEN, L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Accuracy in measuring angles in 2d and 3d class triangulation.
Geod.1 kart. no.4:67-69 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Triangulation)

PELLINEN, L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Possibilities of using geodetic leveling in mountainous regions.

Geod.i kart. no.6:10-18 Ag '56.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Leveling)

PELLINEN, L. P.

"Refraction effect in angular dimensions" (Section III)
paper submitted at 11th General Assembly of International Union of Geodesy and
Geophysics, 3-14 Sep 57, Toronto, Canada.

C-3,800,146

PELLINEN, L. P.

b.6 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet po geodezii i geofizike

Mezhdunarodnaya assotsiatsiya geodezii; tezisy dokladov na XI General'noy assambleye Mezhdunarodnogo geodezicheskogo i geofizicheskogo soyuza (The International Association of Geodesy; Abstracts of the Reports at the XI General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957. 63 p. 1,500 copies printed.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this booklet is the dissemination of abstracts of the reports presented by the Soviet members of the International Association of Geodesy at the XI General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

COVERAGE: This booklet, with full English translation of the Russian text, published by The National Committee for Geodesy and

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The International Association of Geodesy (Cont.)

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Geophysics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR presents abstracts of reports by the Soviet members of the International Association of Geodesy at the XI General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF
CONTENTS:

Heyfets, M.Ye.

Quartz-metal Pendulum

5

The quartz-metal pendulum is well suited for precision work and in gravity observations at sea. It is stable, comparatively unsensitive to temperature changes and to magnetic fields and does not require an elaborate support system. Its shape, size and weight, do not differ from the Sturckrat pendulum. It consists of a fused quartz stem, invar head and a lenticularly-shaped brass bob. Each pendulum is subjected to rigorous tests for strength and temperature hysteresis; static and dynamic temperature coefficients and barometric

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The International Association of Geodesy (Cont.)

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coefficients after a lapse of years remain practically constant. The use of such a pendulum at first order stations, even under very adverse climatic conditions and transportation difficulties, is well justified.

Izotov, A.A. The Reference Ellipsoid and the Basic Geodetic Data Used in USSR

9

The reduction of triangulation to sea level and the subsequent development of it on the surface of the geoid introduce considerable distortions into the main geodetic framework. The method of projecting triangulation directly on the surface of the reference ellipsoid developed and adapted in USSR is free from such drawbacks. Krasovskiy's ellipsoid derived from measurements in USSR, W. Europe and USA offers a close enough figure of the Earth, applicable to the continents of the Northern hemisphere only.

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The International Association of Geodesy (Cont.)

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Larin, B. A. Thermal Properties of Invar Measuring Wires 12

Modern triangulation techniques require the highest degree of accuracy in measuring base lines. In the USSR, the commonly accepted 24 m. long invar or super-invar wires show little change in thermal coefficients with time, or thermal after-effects on the length of the wire. Invar wires can now be manufactured with temperature coefficients of equal value but of opposite sign.

Entin, I.I. Basis Systematic Errors in Precision Leveling 16

The systematic errors in precision leveling are vertical displacements of the markers and of the tripod, and changes in the angle between the line of sight and the bubble axis due to the effect of temperatures. Other errors caused by non-vertical position of the rods, etc. are noted, and means for correcting them are recommended. In precision leveling the computed systematic error is ± 0.05 mm per kilometer.

Card 4/12

The International Association of Geodesy (Cont.)

497

Sinyagina, M. I. Preliminary Findings in the Study of Vertical Displacement of the Earth's Crust Through Repeat Leveling

There is a considerable number of repeat leveling traverses in the European part of the USSR, run to obtain a vertical control grid of the entire USSR. The western part of European USSR, circumscribed by the Baltic, Black and Azov seas, is more thoroughly covered by observations and as such was selected for the study of uplifts. The necessary material was selected, systematized and properly computed. To this study of 20,000 km of traverses, were added other geodetic data including oceanographic and geo-morphological material; 82% of all the traverses proved to be reliable. The recent rate of uplift is -5 to +10 mm per annum, determined to an accuracy of 2 mm per annum.

Card 5/12

The International Association of Geodesy (Cont.)

497

Pellinen, L. P. The Effect of Refraction on Angular Measurements

The main source of systematic errors in triangulation work is lateral (horizontal) refraction. In observation during one night or day, the errors vary between $\pm 0.5 - 0.7$. Under unfavorable conditions there may appear other errors of the same order. The greatest of these is caused by refraction while measuring traverses in cities, when the line of sight passes close to and parallel to the wall of a large building. The accepted technique of triangulation in USSR and the adopted methods of adjustments minimize the effects of refraction.

Belyayev, N.A. A Photoelectric Device for Field Astronomical Measurements

26

The described photoelectric system designed to record the passage time of stars is attached to the AU 2/10 astronomical vertical instrument (engineer's transit) and does not increase substantially the weight or bulk of a field party's equipment; it is

Card 6/12

The International Association of Geodesy (Cont.)

497

easy to control and permits making longitudinal and latitudinal determinations at first order stations without introducing human errors into the observations. Accuracy achieved is greater than usual and observations can be reduced in number.

Molodenskiy, M. S. New Methods in Studying the Earth's Figure 28

In relation to the Earth's gravitational field the figure of a geoid is not of single definition. To make it so, densities all over outside the geoid must be determined. The author worked out another way of investigating the Earth's figure, which excludes the necessity of knowing the density of masses outside the geoid.

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see next card

The International Association of Geodesy (Cont.)

497

Molodenskiy, M. S. Solution of the Stokes Problem With a
Relative Error on the Order of the Square of the Earth's
Oblateness

33

By applying Stokes' formula to an ellipsoid surface such accurate results are obtained, that the relative error is reduced to the order of the square of the oblateness.

Lyustikh, Ye. N. Abyssal Structure of the Earth's Crust
in Indonesia Based on Gravity Data

34

Describing the geotectonics of Indonesia, and the seismicity and volcanism of the area, the author discusses the origin of the region, its structural setting and the existing geo-synclines and uplifts. He connects the belts of active and extinct volcanoes with two lines of the Inner Sunda and the Northern part of the Inner Celebes uplifts. The focal depths of earthquakes are greater than 50 km. Distribution of gravity anomalies and their quantitative

Card 8/ 12

The International Association of Geodesy (Cont.)

497

interpretation does not fit into the Vening Meinesz picture, nor do the hypotheses of buckling, contraction, convection or horizontal displacements account for the real distribution of gravity anomalies.

Kruchinenko, V.G., Platonov, Yu.P., Sukhov, V. B.

Electromechanical Device for Computing the Mean Moments of the Passage of Stars During Observations

39

A photoelectric amplifier makes it possible to measure the duration of two parts of a contact (rectangular output signal) into which it is divided by a pulse from a clock. Computing the moment of a star's passage is accomplished by a formula given in the text. Observations could also be conducted of high magnitude stars producing deformed edges of the contacts. Means of increasing the efficiency of the device were also indicated.

Card 9/12

The International Association of Geodesy (Cont.)

497

Nemiro, A.A. and Pavlov, N.N. Systematic $\Delta\alpha\alpha$ errors of the FK3 Type and Their Influence on the Determination of Time 49

The comparison of fundamental and new absolute catalogues with FK3 permits finding in the latter considerable systematic errors of the type $\Delta\alpha\alpha$. Tables give comparative values for FK3 with Nikolayev (N30), GC and Pulkovo (Pu α 1) with respect to $\Delta\alpha\alpha$. The observed errors have a tangible effect on the correction of time. It is pointed out that Washington determinations of time corrections are distinguished by their high accuracy.

Pavlov, N.N. Recent Results of Photoelectric Observations of the Pulkovo Time Service 54

Recent (1955-56) observations of the right ascension of stars made with a new 100 mm Zeiss transit instrument show much greater accuracy than those made with previous photoelectrical instruments. The probable observation error for one star, reduced to the equator, and the probable error of hourly corrections for ten stars

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The International Association of Geodesy (Cont.)

497

was much smaller than in the past. It is proposed to organize at Pulkovo, during the IGY, observations by two transit instruments covering more than 500 stars.

Fedorov, Ye. P. Computing the Coordinates of the Pole

60

The systematic errors in the coordinates of the Pole published by the Central Bureau of the International Latitude Service (ILS) are caused by an insufficient number (3-6) of observations. The regular latitude observations are now conducted at 13 stations and will be increased probably to more than 20 during the IGY. With a sufficiently large number of stations participating in this program, the inherently weak loop method of calculations is still the most acceptable as some difference in the systems of declinations at

Card 11/12

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239910012-3"

The International Association of Geodesy (Cont.)

497

various stations will not significantly affect the results. Mean latitudes are determined by A. Orlov's method.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 12/12

MM/jmr
8-21-58

PELMLINEN, L. P.

Using the degree measurement arc in determining the dimensions of
the general earth ellipsoid. Sbor. st. po geod. no.11:3-4 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Earth--Figure)

PELLINEN, L.P.

Errors in the computation of plumb-line deviations in uniform
gravimetric surveys. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.139:83-87 '60.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Gravimetry)

PELLINEN, I.P.

Requirements of gravimetric surveying important in processing
measurements of astrogeodetic and leveling networks. Trudy

TSNIIGAIIK no.139:3-20 '60.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Gravimetry) (Geodesy)

36257

S/035/62/000/003/036/053
AS01/A101

3.9000

AUTHOR: Pollinen, L. P.

TITLE: Demands to gravimetric survey related to processing of astronomic-geodetic and leveling networks

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 3, 1962, 25, abstract 3G187 ("Tr. Tsentr. n.-1. in-ta geod., aerofotos"yemki i kartogr.", 1960, no. 139, 3-20)

TEXT: Demands to gravimetric survey related to processing of astronomic-geodetic and leveling networks are founded. Errors of corrections to elevations accounting for the conversion to the system of normal heights can be neglected if the mean distance S between gravimetric points along the leveling line corresponds to the tolerance $S \leq \frac{\eta \gamma}{2 K \operatorname{tg} \beta_m}$, where η is random leveling error per

km, $\operatorname{tg} \beta_m$ is mean square slope of the leveling line, γ is normal gravity force, K is coefficient in the formula for interpolation error which is presented in the form $\delta g = K \sqrt{S}$. Formulae are derived for determining effects on longitudinal, transversal and radial shifts of triangulation arc, while processing it by the

Card 1/2

S/035/62/000/003/036/053

A001/A101

Demands to gravimetric survey ...

method of projecting errors of geodetic measurements and errors in elevations of the quasigeoid, depending on errors in astronomical and gravimetric data. It is shown that the effect of the latter errors on horizontal coordinates can be neglected, if the error per km of astronomic-gravimetric or astronomic leveling is at least twice as small as longitudinal shift per km. Starting from this condition and assuming relative longitudinal shift in a triangulation link to be equal to $1/3 \times 10^{-5}$, the author obtains the following tolerance for leveling error per km expressed in seconds: $m_{\sigma} \sqrt{S} < 5''$ here m_{σ} is random error in derivation of the difference between the astronomic-geodetic and gravimetric deflections of perpendicular in arc seconds, S is mean length of a leveling side in km. The basic lines of astronomic-gravimetric leveling in the USSR satisfy the requirement as to this tolerance. The author considers separately requirements to gravimetric survey in mountainous regions, necessary for correction of directions and measured sides of geodetic networks for perpendicular deflection.

L. Pellinen

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

36258
S/035/62/000/003/037/053
A001/A101

9.6160

AUTHOR: Pellinen, L. P.

TITLE: Errors in calculations of perpendicular deflections in a uniform gravimetric survey

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 3, 1962, 25, abstract 3G188 ("Tr. Tsentr. n.-1. in-ta geod., aeros"yemki i karto-gr. 2, 1960, no. 139, 83-87)

TEXT: The author calculates errors in derivation of gravimetric perpendicular deflections from Bouguer anomaly maps, without determination of interpolation errors of gravity force. Mean errors have been obtained for 5 regions different in the form of anomaly field (see the table). The author notes the course of variation of perpendicular deflection errors, common for all the regions, with increasing distance between gravimetric points; it is similar to the course of variation in gravity interpolation errors.

Card 1/2

SUDAKOV, S.G.; ALEKSANDROV, T.F.; BULANOV, A.I.; DURNEV, A.I.;
 YELISEYEV, S.V.; ZAKATOV, P.S.; IZOTOV, A.A.; KARLOV, G.M.;
 KUZ'MIN, B.S.; KUKUSHKIN, A.D.; KOLUPAYEV, A.P.; KUZLOVA, Ye.A.;
 LARIN, B.A.; LARIN, D.A.; LARIN, B.A.; LITVINOV, B.A.; MAZAYEV,
 A.V.; PELLINEN, L.P.; PETROV, A.I.; SOLOV'YEV, A.I.; TOMILIN, A.P.;
 URALOV, S.S.; USPENSKIY, M.S.; FOMIN, M.P.; SHISHKIN, V.N.; SHCHEGLOV,
 A.P.; SUDAKOV, S.G., otv. red.; KOMARKOVA, L.M., red. izd-vz; SUNGUROV,
 V.S., tekhn. red.

[Instruction concerning the building-up of a state geodetic network
 in the U.S.S.R.] Instruktsiia o postroenii gosudarstvennoi geodezi-
 cheskoj seti Soiuza SSR; obiazatel'na dlia vsekh vedomstv i uch-
 rezhdenii, proizvodiaschikh gosudarstvennye geodezicheskie seti.
 Moskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1961. 459 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i karto-
 grafii.

(Geodesy)

PELLINEN, L.P.

Processing of triangulation data by the projection method and
the resulting accuracy requirements in determining elevations
above the reference ellipsoid. Geod. i kart. no.10:3-9 O '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Triangulation)

S/547/62/000/145/002/002
E032/E414

AUTHOR: Pellinen, L.P.

TITLE: The effect of topographic masses on the derivation of the characteristics of the Earth's gravitational field

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii. Trudy. no.145. 1962. Issledovaniya po geodezicheskoy gravimetrii, 23-42 ✓

TEXT: This paper is concerned with the practical computation of the external gravitational field of the Earth from gravity measurements on the Earth's physical surface. It is based on the theory developed by M.S. Molodenskiy, V.F. Yeremeyev and M.I. Yurkina (Trudy TsNIIIGAik. no.131.. M., Geodezizdat, 1960). Theoretical expressions are derived for the systematic terrain effect on the correction G_1 to gravity anomalies in the first-approximation formulae of Molodenskiy for quasigeoidal heights and plumbline deflections. It is shown that for large areas this effect is on the average equal to the mean terrain reduction. A tentative expansion of terrain reduction in terms of spherical Card 1/3.

The effect of topographic ...

S/547/62/000/145/002/002
E032/E414

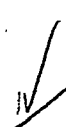
harmonics has been carried out up to the third-order terms. It is evident from this expansion that the classical Stokes series is subject to a mean error of about 15 to 20%. A method is described whereby the quasigeoidal heights and plumbline deflections may be calculated with the aid of Molodenskiy's formulae after elimination of the effect of topographic masses from gravity anomalies. The smoothed surface remaining after the topographic masses have been removed is considered as representing the physical surface of the Earth passing through the astronomical and gravity stations. In this way, it is finally possible to use the first-approximation formulae of Molodenskiy and in many cases also the zero-approximation formulae which are analogous to those of Stokes and Vening-Meinesz. The effect of the restored topographic masses is then added and is looked upon as condensed on the normal equipotential surface passing through the point under investigation, plus a correction for condensation. New zero-order formulae are thus obtained and are found to differ from classical formulae in that they contain terrain reductions added to free-air anomalies. Finally, a correction is introduced

Card 2/3

The effect of topographic ...

S/547/62/000/145/002/002
E032/E414

for the difference in the effects of topographic masses on
plumbline deflections before and after condensation. This
correction becomes appreciable in mountain regions. There are
3 figures and 5 tables.



Card 3/3

PELLINEN, L.P.; GOVOROVA, L.A.

Evaluation of the accuracy of astrogravimetric leveling in the
U.S.S.R. Trudy TSNIIGAIIK no.145:43-59 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Leveling)

ZHONGOLOVICH, I.D.; PELLINEN, L.P.

Mean elements of artificial earth satellites. Biul.Inst.teor.-
astron. 8 no.6:381-395 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Artificial satellites--Orbits)

BROVAR, V.V., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; PELLINEN, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk;
SHIMBEREV, B.P., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk

Mikhail Sergeevich Molodenskii, winner of the Lenin Prize.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geod. i aerof. no.3:53-55 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki
i kartografii.

PELLINEN, L.P.

Laplace azimuths and coordinate errors in long triangulation series.
Geod. i kart. no.8:9-12 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Triangulation)

BROVAR, V.V.; YEREMEYEV, V.F.; MAKAROV, N.P.; PELLINEN, L.P.; SHIMBIREV, B.P.;
YURKINA, M.I.

Determining the external gravitational field and the figure of the
earth. Geod. i kart. no.10:74-76 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

L 25294-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pg-4 3W

ACCESSION NR: AP5003527

S/0006/64/000/012/0009/0013

AUTHORS: Pallinen, L. P.; Taranov, V. A.; Snopanova, A. I.

TITLE: Computation of the gravimetric heights of the masigouli and reflections of the plumb line with a Ural-1 electronic computer

SOURCE: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 12, 1964, 9-13

TOPIC TAGS: computer, geoid, gravity anomaly, Ural 1 computer

ABSTRACT: Programming for the computations and the actual computations on the Ural-1 computer were carried out at the laboratory of geodetic calculations at TsNIIGAIK. Gravimetric heights and plumb-line deflections were calculated according to formulas of Stokes and Vening-Meinesz, but with consideration of the free-air anomaly. Integration of the fundamental equations was made for a spherical angle of 39° (about 4000 km). At this value the Stokes function passes through zero. The zone of integration within the spherical angle of 39° is so large that numerical integration is impossible on the Ural-1 computer for standard trapezoids of a single size. The zone was therefore broken down into three parts, differing in size of the standard trapezoids. Subzone 3 is an inner circular zone with a radius of 305 km. Subzone 2 is square, surrounds the inner zone, and is

Card 1/2

L 25294-65

ACCESSION No: AP5003527

20° on a side. Subzone 1 is the remainder of the zone having a radius of 39°. Expressions were obtained for effects of the anomaly in each zone, for the free-air anomaly, and for the weighting coefficient. For subzone 1, one component of the anomalous effect can be computed in 12 minutes. The other two components in this subzone take about 20 minutes together. It takes 30 minutes to compute the table of weighting coefficients, about 20 seconds for a single gravimetric characteristic. The author concludes that this method of computing deflections of the plumb line is as accurate as the template method. The values obtained for gravimetric heights of the quasigeoid are suitable for interpolations in the astronomical-geodetic heights of the quasigeoid between lines of astronomical-gravimetric leveling of high precision. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, DP

NO REF SOV: C04

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 39054-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6017068

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0154/65/000/005/0065/0073

AUTHOR: Pellinen, L. P.

ORG: Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography (Tsentraln'yy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros'yemki i kartografii)

TITLE: Determining expansion coefficients for the earth's gravitational potential in spherical functions from simultaneous treatment of gravimetric and satellite data

SOURCE: IVUZ. Geodeziya i aerofotos'yemka, no. 5, 1965, 65-73

TOPIC TAGS: gravitation field, satellite data analysis, gravimetric analysis, satellite trajectory

ABSTRACT: A method for calculating the trajectories of artificial earth satellites and space vehicles based on data from gravimetric analysis and earth satellites is proposed. Rapid developments in gravity measurement have eliminated its greatest shortcoming: nonuniform and inadequate knowledge of seas and oceans. The quantities measured by the satellite method are the satellite's equatorial and earth-centered coordinates, its radial velocity and the moments of observation. Starting with the assumed potential and taking into account the attraction of the sun and moon, the atmospheric resistance and the pressure of light, it is possible to derive differential

UDC: 528. 2

Card 1/2

L 1934-46 EWT(1) G/
ACCESSION NR: AT5023300

UR/2547/65/000/157/0085/0100
528.21(04)

AUTHOR: Pellinen, L. P.

TITLE: Use of first-approximation formulas in calculating characteristics of the earth's gravitational field

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aerofotogrammetrii i kartografii. Trudy, no. 157, 1965. Issledovaniya po geodezicheskoy gravimetrii (Research on geodetic gravimetry), 85-100

TOPIC TAGS: geodetic gravimetry, geodesy, gravimetry, gravity anomaly, gravity computation

ABSTRACT: Methods for numerical calculations of the earth's gravitational field which involve Molodenskiy's first-approximation formulas are considered. When mean values of gravity anomalies and G_1 corrections can be used, it is recommended that mean, not point, values of G_1 be used. When the radius of the averaging area exceeds 20 km, it is practical to replace G_1 values by smaller and more stable G' corrections. When free-air anomalies are used, the mean values of these corrections closely approximate the mean values of terrain reduction. The method is considered

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Card 2/2

L 3739-66 EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5027639

CZ/0023/65/009/002/0124/0128

AUTHOR: Pellinen, L. P. (Professor)

TITLE: Some convenient transformations of Molodenskiy's formula for quasigeoidal heights and plumb-line deflections [This paper was presented at the Symposium on the Determination of the Figure of the Earth, October 6 - 10, 1964, Prague]

SOURCE: *Studia geophysica et geodaetica*, v. 9, no. 2, 1965, 124-128

TOPIC TERMS: geodesy, gravimetry, approximation, integral equation, gravity, earth gravity

Abstract: [Author's English summary, modified]: The influence of the constant part of the anomaly field on the quasigeoidal heights and plumb-line deflections is determined when Molodenskiy's first approximation formulas are used. It is proved that this effect should not exceed 0.03 in plumb-line deflections, and therefore it may be neglected. It is recommended that the anomaly at the studied point be eliminated in advance from the anomaly field when calculating quasigeoidal heights and plumb-line deflections in mountainous areas. Then the G*-corrections can be determined. The effect of the constant part can be calculated from the given formulas.

Card 1/2

L 3739.66
ACCESSION NR: AP5027639

"I thank V. V. Brovar and O. M. Ostach for pointing out inaccuracies in the work." 9
Orig. art. has 22 formulas. 44,55

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issled. inst. geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii,
Moscow (Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry and
Cartography) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 06Oct65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, MA

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

JPRS

KC
Card 2/2

L 3731-66 EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5027643

CZ/0023/65/009/002/0150/0155

AUTHOR: Pellinen, L. P. (Professor)

TITLE: Averaging of anomalies and of G sub 1 - corrections in computing the characteristics of the gravity field with Molodenskiy's formulas [This paper was presented at the Symposium on the Determination of the Figure of the Earth, October 6 - 10, 1964, Fragué]

SOURCE: Studia geophysica et geodaetica, v. 9, no. 2, 1965, 150-155

TOPIC TAGS: gravitation field, earth gravity, gravimetry, topography, geodesy, integral equation

Abstract [Author's English summary, modified]: The formula for the mean value of the sum of the free-air anomalies plus the G_1 correction is obtained when the area in question is sufficiently large. It is shown that that sum is equal to that of the mean value of incomplete topographic anomalies and Bouguer corrections, when the Bouguer coefficient is selected optimally, plus the δG correction (calculated in practice with r_{min} -- the minimum distance between gravity points). Recommendations are given that the k_{opt} , $k(r_{01})$ and δG values be calculated with an electronic

Card 1/2

PELLINETS, V.S.

Acceleration piezoelectric transducer with preliminary adjustment.
Priborostroenie no.1:7-9 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

E 39466-65 ENT(1) CW/GD

ACC NR: AP6008776

SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/001/0029/0032

AUTHOR: Pellinets, V. S.; Gayun, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Problems of dynamic correction in transient measurements

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1966, 29-32

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic instrument, error correction

ABSTRACT: Two methods of dynamic correction of seismic sensors - error simulation and multiplication of characteristics - are theoretically considered. It is found that: (1) Due to the parametric instability of a mounted (fixed) sensor and the effect of noise increasing with the channel gain, the method of characteristic multiplication seems to be preferable, provided the frequency band is limited to the lower natural frequency of the sensor; (2) In the above case, it is practically

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UDC: 621.3.088.6

PELLINETS, V. S.

PA 16/49T29

USSR/Electricity
Regulators, Electronic
Temperature - Controls

Sep 48

"Automatic High-Frequency Temperature Regulator,"
R. A. Fridman, V. S. Pellinets, 2 3/4 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 9

Describes electronic temperature regulator. Includes circuit diagram and three photographs. Control element is mercury thermometer. Accuracy is $\pm 2^\circ$ when supply voltage varies from 190 to 220 volts.

16/49T29

L 1040 65 EPR/T/EA(1)/EWA(h) Feb 1965
ACCESSION NR: AP5003051

S/O 19/65/000/001/0007/0009

AUTHOR: Pellinets, V. S.

30
22
5

TITLE: Prestressed acceleration piezo-detectors

SOURCE: Pribostroyeniye, no. 1, 1965, 7-9

TOPIC TAGS: ^{9th} acceleration measurement, acceleration transducer, piezoelectric detector / ¹⁰ DU-3 piezoelectric acceleration detector

¹² ABSTRACT: In the schematic diagram (see Enclosure 1) of a prestressed acceleration piezo-detector, c_1 denotes the stiffness of walls, c_2 is the stiffness of connection between the piezo-element and the inertial body, and c_3 is the stiffness of connection between the inertial body and the frame. Three detector types are considered: (1) with low c_1 (corrugated-wall detectors); (2) with low c_2 (theoretical devices only); and (3) with low c_3 (the inertial body is connected with the frame by a diaphragm or a ball). Seven designs of acceleration piezo-

Card 1/3

L 31040-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003051

detectors are illustrated and briefly discussed. The latest DU-3, invented by D. B. Mozhanskiy, has a threaded nut as the element C_3 ; its sensitivity was found to depend on acceleration impulses, temperature, etc. It is found that pre-stressed acceleration detectors are best suited to measuring periodic processes where high sensitivity is required; design (1) with a low wall stiffness is regarded as best. "N. N. Andreychenkov, I. I. Dubakov, N. N. Kovanina, I. D. Skvortsova, and N. F. Shupak took part in the experimentation." Yu. I. Vorish and Yu. V. Lukashin helped in solving some problems." Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EM

NO REF SOV: 005

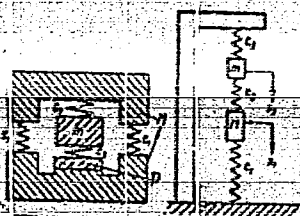
OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

I 31040-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003051

ENCLOSURE: 1



m inertial body
M detector frame
P piezo-element

Prestressed acceleration piezo-detector

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Accession Nr L 45492-66 JXT(BF)
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TITLE: Adaptation of a semi-permanent, inductively-coupled data storage to transistorized logical systems

SOURCE: Mérés és automatika, no. 2, 1966, 47-50

TOPIC TAGS: data storage, logic circuit

ABSTRACT: The adaptation of the STAR system for semi-permanent, inductively-coupled data storage, described by Szlavik, F., and Palmai, I., in Acta Imeko Stockholm, 1964, under the title "A Novel System for Complete Automation of Multiphase Measurements", to logical systems on a transistorized basis was described, with special reference to selective and impulse-generating solutions and pulse amplification on the output end. Schematic and block diagrams were presented to illustrate the methods recommended for this purpose. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [JPRS: 35,325]

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1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.
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1. Iz radiologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk M.A.Volkova) Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena.

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